DAVID TOD, of Mahoning BENJAMIN STANTON, of Logar. G. VOLNEY BURNEY, of Mlam JUNEAU NEWTT, of Butler.

Jess El' H. ELLEY, of Franklin. MENJ IL COWEN, of Belmont BOARD OF PUBLIC WORES, JOHN E. TORRENCE, of Hamilton

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SEPATOR.

s, a GRISWOLD, F J DICEMAN, C. H. SABOOCK.

THO JAS BOLTON A. O. COFFINBURY BUS SERRED, WHITE. FOR TREASURES. R. S. WHITTLESEY.

JAMES BROKENSHIRE. FOR COMOUND. DAVID HOEGE.

UNION CITY NOMINATIONS.

EDWARD RESSENMUELLER. L. J. BIDER, WELLS PORTER. The Removal and Arrest of tien. Fremov Upon charges made by Col. Blair, Major

eral Fremont has been ordered to report imself for trial by court-martial. Gen. Wool, of Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to supercade General Fremont in the command of the Department of the West and General Mansfield left for Fortress Monthis afternoon to supercade General Wool .- Washington Dispach. One month ago, the whole country was re-

picing over the prospects for Missouri under the Generalship of John D. Fremont, and a few days later one universal throb of sympathy and relief was felt when that General assed his famous proclamation. It was felt that if he had transcended the powers delagated to him, he had done it with the enlarged view of the field of labor which the authorities a thousand miles away could not take, and that, whatever the technicalities of regulation might decide, he had struck a folds with intense anxiety, waiting for the deadly blow at the root of the reballion .-The sole question asked by the people was regarding his ability to carry out his plan of action. The press throughout the North but spoke the voice of the people in itheir hearty to the river. Their approach was the signal and unanimous commendation of the spirit of his declarations and designs. Had it been

The President's modification of Fremont's proclamation first opened the door for complaints of that General to be made known and since that time not a dey has passed without some further charges being made against him. Every failure throughout the length and breadth of Missouri has been laid at his door. Gen. Lyon's death is charged home upon Gen Fremont, again and again, in spite of all showing that he could gun was loaded, and again the murdero not have reinforced that officer, and r gardless of the fact that every man who goes into bettle, whether that battle result in a victory or defeat, does so at the peril of his life. The bullet of a sharp-shooter might just as surely have sped to the heart of Gen. Lyon, If he had been leading his men in full pursuit of a flying enemy, as in his fearless attempt to rally his men bafore an overpower-

ing foe. The surrender of Lexington, after the noble defence by Col. Mulligan and his men, is also laid at the door of Geo. Fremost. Perhaps he is responsible for that, but if so, it has yet to be shown. Until that shall be done, far more clearly than has yet been given to the world, the weight of testimony is in favor of Fremont. He has had an im- ginia, September 7: mense territory and a long line to protect, while but few troops have been given him to do it with, and these poorly prepared for an advance for want of necessary equipments or money to buy them. The surpris ing facts set forth in an article from the St. Louis Democrat, and published elsewhere in this paper, are no small item in the defense

of Fremont.

What charges are preferred by Cel. Blair we do not know, and therefore are not qualified to judge of their weight. If the good of the country demands that Fremont should be sacrificed, then let the axe fall. No man is above our country, and it is better that the tale." every one of our leaders be detbroned if the safety of our country requires it. But we want the indictment, the bill of particulars. If Fremont was not a military man, acm states contain some curious stories .why was he appointed a Major General? If Thus, the New Orleans Crescent sums up its he was extravagant and dishonest, why was chapter of "talk on Change" in this me he put in charge of such vast interests in the Western department? If removed for personal causes, why was he put there at all-He was not unknown, either to the world at large or to the authorities, when he received his commission. Gen. Scott must have had a voice in the question of tendering him his Major Generalship, and Gen. Scott is not in the habit of trusting to men "of no military capacity" as certain wise acres now characterize Fremont. But, we repeat, if the removal of Fremont was for the good of the country, we will cheerfully acquiesce in it. We have no censure for the Administration, for we have unbounded faith in its integrity and determination to de right, and right only. But, knowing, as we do, that "Fremont" has been the war cry which has caused thousands and tens of thousands of the young men of the West to rally to the defense of our country and our flag, we greatly regret the necessity of the

But if one good soldler has gone out, an other has come in. Gen. Wool is the oldest of his ability and power there is no question Fremont has so carefully performed the preliminary work of the campaign, in fortifying the base of operations, that Gen. Wool tant General.

can take the work where Fremont leaves it and take the field at once We only hope that if with ten to twepty thousand men he is not able to drive from the State the rabel force of from forty to sixty thousand, in our a mil, he will not be in turn superceded.

P. S. Our dispatches (received at a in hour) nontain, it will be seen, an announcement by Secretary Seward that the report of the removal of Gen. Fremont is entirely with out foundation. This sets the matter at rest for the present at least.

Necretary Chase.

In the Paincaville Press of this week w find an address delivered by Mr. John R. Farnes, (formerly of that paper and now of Washington) at the Claridon Fair, on the 25th ult. We extract a paragraph in relation to the President and Cabinet, and which

pays a just tribute to Mr. Secretary Chass: It gives me pleasure, fellow citizens, ngratulate you upon the good fortune the country in possessing at this wisis a President and Cabinet of whose honesty, ability and integrity, there remains in no quarter question. The honesty of President Linco is to-day as universally acknowledge throughout the loyal States as the succession of night and morning, and with his honest keeps pare his tireless care and labor for t weal. No harder working men can b found in Washington than Mr. Lincoln and the seven gentlemen of his Cabinet-mid night often finding them busy in their offices great ability-if a full appreciation of th rificing patriotism and the most generou loyalty-if tireless effort and united counsels on the part of the President and his Cabine can save the Republic, then is our country sufe. As a citizen of Ohio, I am especially proud of the ability of assuring you, Ohio, that your representative in that Cabine though in the midst of great men, yet that h stands among them as did Saul among the Board adjourned Prophets. He found the Treasury empty and in the evening. bankrupt, the national securities selling twenty cents below par. But half a year has passed and Secretary Chese's industry, abilty and high reputation for unswerving hen sty enables the United States to present to

he world the proud example of a governmen arrowing from its people millions of money n a time when almost an entire section is in rms for its overthrow, at an average rate of sterest below the legal standard in ordinary rivate business transactions. This is the rowning testimony yet given to the world of the strength and stability of Republican

government, challenging the proudest Mon-archies in vain, for a like testimonial to their innate strength. While the friends of Free Government everywhere, taking courage, may thank heaven that at this trial hour of dican Government, Salmon P. Chaen s in charge of the American Treasury, Ohio may well be proud of this son who has linked her name with the most triumphant page of our national history.

A cloud of smoke enveloped the battl

The Grand Charge at Lexington. From correspondence Chicago Times: THE GRAND CHARGE OF THE ENEMY.

our brave little garrison watched its dense grand charge of thousands which they expected, and stood ready to receive. At about 9 o'clock it came. A column of about eight ousand men emerged from the forest, and barged on a run at the east barricade, next or breathless anxiety within the breastworks. The gallant band spoke not a word, of his declarations and designs. Had it been but knelt, every man of them, with gue morial volume, announced in the real than one month thereafter, the brave officer whose sword had so of a watch might have been heard the length Committee. We think it eminently fitting quietly and skillfully cut the knot of rebelof that inflexible line, and stilence reigned unbroken, except by the whispers which unbroken, except by the whispers which directed each man to aim steadily, and held his fire until the order was given. The tanguage pen that made the statement would have been accounted a slanderous and lying prophet. And yet this has been done. the guns. Boarcely 50 pages intervened, and they seemed on the point of storming over the works, when a voice of command rang out and a line of light opened across the reastwork and ran along the entire line like flash of lightning. It was like an avalanche of fire sweeping through the tall prairie grass. The men went down column after column They struggled to rise again, and fell under the trampling teet of their comrad a still impetuous, rushed onward to the fray propaly. The smoke had hardly arisen before every storm of bullets went on its deadly errand sheathed in flame and smoke. It crushed through the serried ranks, and mowed the re down by columns. Still they rallied, and, led on by daring officers, again troo

> fear, and were not railied until they gained the refuge of the woods. That spies are still abundant in the federa camps is proved by the following passage from a letter in the New Orleans Delta, dated at the rebel headquarters in Leesburg, Vir-

over the dead bodies of their comrades with

and a third time the terrible volley was

poured into their foes. The ground was

alled with dead and dying, and in despair

in impetuosity which betokened dismay and

the whole body broke up in disorder and

retreated. They rushed down the hill wil

sperate energy. Again the smoke arose,

"Thank heaven, our cummanders are ully informed of all northern movements as t telegraph wires ran into the offices of the epartment at Richmond, and despite all threate of Fort Lalayette, our agents are num rous and sleepless, braving every dunge and successfully accomplishing their hardens missions with the stealthlness lrows or Blackfeet Indiana,

"Of our numbers and preparations in an sound here, I shall not speak; but everythis opposite all our camps, is in a fever of excitement, and large bodies of men are nightly olning us at Aquia Creek, whenever can elude the federal craft; but should the enemy ever dream of advancing into Virginis again, none of them will be left to tell

The latest papers received from the soul ancholy fashion:

"We hardly know how to balance ac with Carondolet street. No cotton, no exsinge and no shaving—the glorious so on of coin payments by our banks have ng knocked the shavers Shylocks int e middle of next mouth or next yearalmost induces us to write the epitaph of

The Charleston papers publish the fol owing order from Brigadier General Hip-

"Citisens residing on Sullivan's Islan will hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the city on short notice. Circumstance only can determine when, or at what order a removal from the faland. That is to say, they are expecting a visit

from the Federal fleet. GER, SCHRER "NEVER SCHRENDERS." The following order appears in the San

Francisco papers: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, BAR FRANCISCO, Sept. 8, '61 GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20,-No Federa moldier in the service except Gen. Scott, and troops in the Department of the Pacific wil wer surrender to rebels.

Brigadier General Commandin Official-RICHARD C. DEVR, Assistant Adju-

cen for Foreign Mi AFTRENO N SESSION,

Board met at 4% o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ward, of Pennsylvania. The first business in order was the report-

he committee, all of whom were elected, most of them unanimously; the Board voting on each office separately : PRESIDENT-Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D. Vice Parsident-Hon. William Jessup, Lt. D.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE-Charles Stoddard, PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE—Confress Stondard, Esq., John Tappan, Esq., Nabemiah Adams, D. D., Augustus C. Thompson, D. D., Hon. William T. Eustis, Henry Hill, Esq., Ass. D. Smith, D. D., Walter B. Grifflith, Esq., Alphous Hardy, Esq., Hon. Linus Child, William S. Southworth, Esq.

Consusponding Secretaries—Rufus Andrews D. D. Bert Salah R. Tossel.

rnon, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat. To reside in New York-George W. Wood, RECORDING SECRETARY-Samuel M. Worster, D. D. TREASUREN—James M. Gordon, Esq. Avarrons—Mosse L. Hale, Esq., Hon.

amuel H. Walley.
The Committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be authorized to employ an additional per son to aid the executive officers of the Board,

whose position, salary and duties shall be fixed by the said Committee. Adopted. The Report of the Committee concluded sion of corporate members made at the last meeting of the Board, they deem it inexpedient to make any nomination of new members at this time. Report sceepted and acted upon as above.

The minutes of the morning were then read and approved. Rev. Dr. Cox offered up prayer, and the Board adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock

The following were the resolutions reorted at the morning session by William E. Dodge, Esq., Chairman of the Commit-

tee on the Home Department, which were Resolved, That the Board would expres their deep and grateful sense of the interest taken in an important department of their work by the Turkish Mission Aid Society in Great Britain. While important aid has thus been afforded us, at a time of unusual solicitude, we are reminded afresh of that bond of brotherhood which, in the great

Resolved, That we approve of the proposal of the Committee to discontinue the publi-cation of the Journal of Missions at the

sends on voluntary contributions, and to which Providence is constantly giving such nlargement, that the young be trained up o understand it, and to respond to its claims. ield which almost hid the combatants, and e We therefore heartily approve of the sug gestion in the report, "that the Committee will endeavor to communicate with Sabbath Schools from time to time." And we trust that they will avail themselves of whatever seems to them a judicious and practicable instrumentality for interesting the young in the wants of the heathen and the work of

christian benevolence among them.

Resolved, That the publication of the Meeced in the report, is book will be found worthy will be highly prized by all the triends of

Meeting opened with prayer by Professor

Bartlett of Chicago. A series of resolutions were read part of the Board to prosecute its work vig-

Rev. Mr. Selah B. Treat, from Boston fered the following resolution which was rawn up by the Prudential Committee: Resolved, That the Vice President andrsome be a Committee to revise the ex enses of the Board and report at the next

annual meeting. The resolution being put to vote was mdopted:

Dr. S rong, of the Committee appointed consider the subject of finances and re- felt before: suchment, reported that they had given the subject a careful consideration and that ney considered it unsafe and inexpedient conomy any retrenchment which would urtail their missions. The rich blessings estowed during the past is a voice which alls upon us to go on and do the work of

the Lord. Dr. Strong said-The report speaks for elf. There is nothing that calls for disor ragement or retreat from the field which we have heretofore occupied. The situation n which the country now lies forcibly reinds us of the difficulties which sur us, and it is very natural to enquire how is his enterprise which demands so much pe-unisry means to exist when we see men of realth stricken down all around us. I see n the report of the Prudential Committees ulfillment of the gracious promise, "I am with you to the end of the world." shall be sustained in going onward, not in going backward. If we look at the sources that none of them are dried up. It is not rom those who are blest with an abundance

apprehend. Sir, that if God should see fit o afflict us still more than He has afflicted us, we should be more ready to push on this great work. I believe that the Christian men of this great country are ready to do all that they have done, and more than they have done. But, Sir, while I feel confidence in the future, it is incumbent upon us all to put our shoulders to the wheel. We have been taid of the importance of being systematic in our efforts, and, Sir, I believe that we have not succeeded in reaching a great portion of the country. I would appeal to the Dencons, Elders, and Pastors that applicaon should not be made alone to the head the family. No appeal is made to the wife, the son, the daughter. Thus the conuence is that we are doing nothing to awaken the sympathy of the wife, the son, and the daughter. I believe there are many who date their conversion from the opportunity first presented of contributing to those poor heathen. What think you of those parents who sent here to-day that touching contribution? Do you think that they re-gret their early allowing that child an oppor-tunity of sympathising and giving her heart to the great cause? I believe, Sir, that if we were called on to make sacrifices, we should take far greater interest in the work, and should love it far more. Our missions ries have come back earnest to devote their lives for the cause of missions. I shall go from this meeting cheered with the faith and the hope that there are brighter days stand adjourned to meet at Spring immediately before us. Although we have the 1st Tuesday in October, 1862. ard of so many fruits of our labor during the gest year, I believe that still lar-

ings await us.

Vice President Judge Jessup, of Penn., I cannot look at this work with feelings of less dodge for "raising the wind." Some feleard at this meeting, taken a review of our respects, and I know that there is nothing sfore us that calls for retrenchment. Is it

Annual Meeting of the American Board of in common with all what a great affliction has come upon this country, what wealth has been ewept away as by the breath of a whirlwind. But I looked at the great farms, this great treasure, scattered all over this great West and thought shall this small sum which we desire for Christ's sake be depied us? I have to confess that in looking around among the churches for examples of of the committee on officers for the enusuing self-denial for Christ's sake, I am able to find a self-denial for Christ's sake, I am able to find mone. I have yet to find him who has inpoverished himself in the least that he might give for Ohrist's sake. Here in the Great West is the wealth of the natio we come, looking to the farmers of the Great West to give of their abundance.— What I fear most is, that mon who are suitable for this work will be wanting. Your Board do not accept men until they are drilled and are refined and fitted for the

trials and for the duties which they will be called upon to discharge. It has seemed to me that we are travelin to this point, when we should say, is \$400,000 wanted for the Board; when the churches should say, make an appropriation in such a sum as you need and look to us for the means. I trust greatly in christian impulse, and that impulse should send to the Board four hundred thousand dollars for the com

Rev. M. Treat read a letter from the Presi dent, Dr. Mark Hopkins, sympathising with the labors of the Board, and exerting them to a realous prosecution of them in the fu

Dr. Anderson called upon Rev. Dr. Keep, now 30 years of age, to speak a few words. Mr. Keep said:-The best speech I can make in this assembly is to stand before you. I stand before you without having known a by saying, "that in view of the large accessingle day of sickness, or a day when I could not walk out to attend to business. I stand before you a monument of the blessing o God. I can say to my brethern that I have never known the time when my heart was not in sympathy with any work of reform, or when I could not work with those with

whom I might differ somewhat in opinion. This Board may not be aware that so long as it has the hearts of the people, it has an element of success. The Beard now are more in sympathy with the people than over before, and I feel assured that the terrible war is already working, and rubbing off excrescences, and bringing us together at the

fost of the cross.

I will say that I congratulate this Board,
the churches, and the Government, on the
position of this Board. This great cause is aided by the great heart of this community. God is in it and with us. To use the words of another, "prayer with justice is the mightiest power on earth."-May God in his infinite mercy guide al

influences in a way to promote His weath righteously administered.

Mr. Holbrook, lows:—I propose to say s word about the West, whose missionary labors I fear that you are in danger of mis udging. We are all missionaries in the planting churches all over the West, churches which shall grow up and con rioute to the work of this society. We come into a new country and we have everything cation of the Journal of missionary intelligence and amount of missionary intelligence and, moreover, the churches are poor as a great tax on the resources of the people, and, moreover, the churches are poor as and, moreover the churches are poor as think of a Western church as of the daily and weekly newspapers.

Resolved, That we deem it indispensible to the success of an enterprise which de-East for many years. You tell us that the corn waves in our fields, and that we are rich. Sir, we may have large corn-field and large wheat fields, but perhaps we can-not sell. How long would it take our farmers to accumulate wealth with corn at six cents a bushel and wheat at forty cents.

You must not estimate the missionary sport of the West by its contributions to the Board. I know that there is an interest in foreign missions all over the West. There is a season of the year.

At Potomac Creek, eleven merchant vessels were fired upon by the rebel battery in sais were fired upon by the rebel battery in the season of the year. the Board was not up to the times on the question of slavery, and I am happy to say that to-day you have taken decided ground which I am satisfied will cause a greater

sympathy with you.

Dr. Anderson said: The time has come when we must say farewell. I propose, sir, that we put the question on the adoption rell exercises. The questions being put, the resolutions

read by Dr. Wood, were adepted. The President announced the following Gov. Buckingham, Hop. Homer Bartlett Dr. Bacon, Judge Strong, Fred. Starr, Esq. W. E. Dodge, Esq., Dr. F. T. Stearns, Rev

Jno. Kingsbury. Dr. Treat said that he hoped that all pres ent would heed the impression which had adopted, expressive of an intention on the been left on their minds, and communicate it to others.

After singing the 72d Psalm, common

" Hasten Lord this glorious time," Dr. Linsley spoke as a representative of the ands. He thanked his ministerial brothern and others for the kindness with which they had received him, and the encouragement that they had extended to him. Some, he said, go to far off lands, but they will go with a love for the cause which they never

The President said that he was charge by the Board to return their thanks for th sention, for the hospitalities, for that oad kindness that has extended itself t retrench. They could not regard as true all who have come up here, and he only hoped that these impressions might be deeper

We go to our work with new energy and al, and I have felt that we are in the midst of praying churches and a praying people we have been here we think that we have felt new strength in our souls. I may be permitted to speak once again to what is ust before us. Re-double your efforts.— Dear mothers bring your sons and your daughters to the Lord. There is nobody that can do this like a mother.

Dr. Aiken said:—In response to the resolutions and to your kind and just remarks let me say a few words. I wish on behalf of the citizens of Cieveland, to express their gratification that they have been allowed to entertain this Board. When I came to this city, now twenty-six years ago, I die not think we should ever enjoy this privi lege. I thank God, sir, that I have lived to see this day. Owing to the peculiar state of the country, I did not look for a great gathering on this occasion, but my expects f this world's goods that we receive our of the meeting, why, sir, how could it have been greater. We have seen the map of the world spread out, and its bright and its dark

spots pointed out, and we hear the Mace donian cry, come, and help us. We sometimes feel that the lack of friends will compel us to retreach, but Georgetown, Jefferson City, and St. Louis, I am inclined to think it is from want and that they are perfectly confident of their of faith. For more than fifty years we have ability to take them. eard, now and then, that the the verge of bankruptcy; that there is a dark cloud that rests before it. But, sir, again and again, has this cloud been rolled away. This is enough to convince me that the Lord is with us and will sustain us.

Dr Aiken referred to the late Elisha Taywho had been the first to suggest to the Board the propriety of meeting in this city. Oh, air, if he were present this evening how his big heart would overflow with gratitude to God for what you and I enjoy.

Mr. President—Members of this Board,
brothren and friends of missions; we thank you for your attendance here; we thank you for your precepts and for your examples.— We now bid you farewell, and wish you

safe journey to your several homes. The Hyms 591 and 344 were then sung the latter commencing, "Blest be the tie that binds," which it has been customary for the Board to sing at the close of it

Ray, Dr. Wood moved that the Board stand adjourned to meet at Springfield or Besediction was pronounced by Father Keep. And thus closed the extremely in- had been sent there by Gen. McClellan en steamer this morning have no knowledge teresting and beneficial Session of 1881.

THE LATEST-The Enickerbocker tells of the low in Boston advertises that he will send I came to this meeting, and I felt a one cent postage stamp!

FREMONT NOT REMOVED GEN. MANSPIELD GOES TO FORT

MONBOE.

LEXINGTON EVACUATED. GEN. McCLELLAN INTENDS TO DRIVE IN THE REBELS.

CHARTER OF VESSELS FOR GOV ERNMENT.

All Quiet on the Potomac.

THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO

POISON OUR TROOPS. DISPOSITION OF MULINOUS SOLDIERS.

Last Night's Report. FREMONT NOT REMOVED. = Sr. Louis, Oct. 3. The following dispatch will set the matter

Fremont's removal at rest: WARHINGTON, Oct. 3. To Brigadier General Curtiss, St Louis :-Gen Fremont is not ordered to Washington nor from the field, nor is any court-martial ordered concerning him.
(Signed), WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT NEWS. Naw Yoak, Oct. 3. The steamship Fulton brought 115 bales f cotton from Havre, and 2000 stand of mus

The steamship Vanderbilt fitted for berth for 2,000 men; the Ocean Queen for 2,300 the Illinois for 1,500; the Empire City for 500; the Coatzacoales for 1,500; the Dan Webster for 1,000, and the steamers Balc, Matanzas and Atlantic, are coaling; also ship Great Republic, chartered by the Government, is fitted out with stalls for

Special dispatches states that it is believed in well informed circles that Gen. Fremout has been summoned to Washington, but the Agent of the Associated Press denies it, and equently it must be untrue The troops across the Potomac are very ac

tive to-day, moving in all directions. It is conjectured that Gen. McClellan intends to drive in the rebels, but not to give When the rebels left Falls Church the other day, they poisoned their mest with strych

nine, but our troops were not caught i that trap. It is stated here that the rebels intend as immediate advance on Paducab, Ky. A new gun boat was launched at Bulti-

more to-day. Filt is stated that Capt. McNab tried to se doce his command from duty before leaving Fort Laramie for Washington.

> FROM WASHINGTON. Washingros, Oct. 3.

The schooner Commerce has arrived here from Philadelphia with coal. She reports all quiet on the river and not a man visible at Free Stone Point or its vicinity.

There is a larger number of vessels in the

firing was evidently intended by the rebels to try the range of their guns. A party of rebel cavalry made their ap-

earance over Barrett's Hill, one mile up th eraburg turnpike beyond Falls Church yesterday, but fied on the appearance of on Gen. Shields has declined the appointm

of Brig. General, he having removed from California to Cinalona in Mexico, to recruit his falling health.

Special to St. Louis Democrat Dr. White, of Mulligan's brigade, arrive ere in the Sedalia train at an early bou this morning, and brings information from Lexington up to Monday night,

Price had left Lexington with the mail body of his force, and is moving forward for the purpose of effecting a junction with Mc loch, after which he will give Fren battle. Dr. White represents that Price is decided upon this point, having been elated and intoxicated by his victory at Lexington He says that Price enticipates an easy vic issionaries who were abroad in foreign tory over Fremont at this point, and will the ove on St. Louis. There are no less that 24,000 secessionists ready to rise and wel-

ome him with arms in their hands. Dr. White thinks that the rebels will en deavor to get between us and the forces at Georgetown and surround and cut off Davis and Sigel, and then meet Fremont near thi The rebel force has nineteen field ces, and are expecting rifled cannon from

Price told the Doctor that the Souther onfederacy had loaned the State of Missour e million dollars for the purpose of carrying on the war against the Federal Govern-

The rebel troops are confident of victory and are clamoring to be led against Fre

Dr. White gives a sorry statement in re gard to the conduct of the rebels towards the wounded at Lexington. They took away rom him all his hospital stores, not leaving him even a sponge. A portion of Price's force had moved to wards Independence.

ensburg when the Doctor passed through here. He thinks Price's force numbers fully Dr. White says he heard on his way here that 18 000 rebels had parted from the main body and marched toward Georgetown with the intention of taking that place before reinforcements could arrive from Jefferson

There were but about 300 men in War

A miller who left Georgetown yesterday morning, says he was turned back by the rebels twelve miles from that town. The Doctor believes that the rebels have no idea of quitting the State, but intend to

No immediate attack is feared on Georgetown, and our force there is prepared to meet

An officer here, formerly of Mulligan's Srigade, who left the vicinity of Lexingto Monday evening, places no confidence in the truth of the above. This officer says at the time he left not more that 10,000 rebels had quitted Lexington, and that nothing reliable was known of their intentions or course, or what policy Price had concluded to pursue Boonville and Glasgow were quiet at the latest advices, but our forces were on the alert for a fight.

shed tears of joy.

Many persons think there will be no general engagement since the reputed evacuation of Lexington, but others believe he will very ther duty. soon strike a blow on some quarter where It is probable that a new department will he is least expected, and the prospects of a be created in the West, and its command debattle is now increased rather than diminish volve on Gen. Sherman in order to Gen. Anderson in part of the physical labor of his position.

PROM BALTIMORE. BALTIMOUR, Oct. 3. Passengers by the boat which arrived this A. M. from Old Point report that Gen. Wool addressed the prisoners at Rip Raps, who

route for Tortugas. He told them that had any contemplated change in that depart-Ben. McClellan shot them on the apot for re- ment. bellion in the face of the enemy he would have been perfectly justified. He had, however, a proposition to make to them. All who were willing to place themselves in his prospects, and I know that there is nothing before us that calls for retrenchment. Is it so that our church in America has become so poor that they cannot send to these schools the poor pittance necessary for their main-

PROM DARNESTOWN.

ttack upon our encampment at the vers seven in number-six and twelve without serion inders, the latter being rifled, and throwg projectiles of the Sawyer pattern.

At the beginning of the cannonade, Lieut, At the beginning of the Cambusance of the 34th almost to mutiny.

A mass meeting will be called for Satur-New York rode up to the Falls, ten miles distant, and found the Regiment on guard there widely acattered, they having no artil- to the removal. General McKinstry has ery to respond with. While Col. Saitor was conversing with the Adjutant, a 5-pound ball from the enemy's battery passed between them into a and bank. The ball was of fine finish, showing

that the rebels a e not deficient in their man dischare of projectiles About 5 o'clock the same force encamped

bout two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, where a Manuschusetts regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night, but made no demonstra Early this morning they again moved

oward. They were probably destined for leesburg or Point of Rocks. The river is too high at present to admit f the crossing of any of the fords.

The New York 34th still continue to guard nine miles of the river line To-day Gen. Banks reviewed and inspect ed three brigades of his division near this place. This is supposed by some to be in-

lined, well clothed and well equipped. FROM LOUISVILLE.

licative of the commencement of the fall

campaign. The troops are to be well discip-

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3. The Bulletin says a gentleman recently from Bowling Green states that the mili-tary authorities there notified the Sheriff of Warren county to pay no money into the

State treasury.

Buckner had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinsville, Greenville, and other places, taking arms wherever they

The troops at Bowling Green believe that 0,000 additional troops are daily waiting a hour's notice to come into Kentacky. A Mississippi regiment recently came to Bowling Green expecting to come directly arough and occupy Louisville and remain

Some mercenary Unionists finding army ployment for themselves and servants and a market for their produce, give unmis takable evidence of yielding to secession A special dispatch to the Bulletin of the ed says that eight or ten thousand Confede ate troops took possession of Hopkinsvill on Monday afternoon, and four hundred Inion troops under Capt, Jackson, were fall ing back to Henderson. Reports also are in

umday. It is also rumored that Zollicof fer is retreating towards Barboursville. Nashville papers of the 29th, and Rich ond of the 24th, are received. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were sent to New Orleans on the 24th, including Capt. McIver of the New York 69th, Lieut. J. B Hutch-

distion that Buckner, with five thousand

Confederates, would attack Spotsville on

ason of the 5th Pennsylvania, and Lieut. Velsh of the 1st Minnesota One hundred prisoners arrived at Richnond on the 20th, composing 68 taken by Lee's command, 20 near Munson Hill, and the remainder by Floyd. Lient. Merrill, of the U. S. Engineers, was among them. \$350,000 worth of tobacco belonging Augustus Belmont was confiscated at Rich-

Private N. C. Buck, of the N. Y. 79th giment was shot by the guard for looking out of the prison window. Ex-Street Superintendent Smith, of New ork is appointed Confederate Major Gen. andorn of Texas, appointed Confederate Major General and summoned to Richmond.

Over 12,000 Confederate soldiers are in the hospitals at Richmond. Ex-Minister Daniels has been appointed an Aid to Floyd. Benjamin is still acting Secretary of War David B. Turner, of the firm of Wadeworth, Turner & Co., and John Gaynor, o

lew York, was arrested at Rich rought before the Secretary of War. Tur r was subsequently released. The abandoment of Ship Island by the Confederates and occupation by the Federals Wm. Mure, British Consul at New Orleans

arrived here (Louisville). He has gone Legislative unimportant. FROM LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3. Special to the St. Louis Democrat Gentlemen who have arrived this evening om Sedalia, comfirm the report of the eva nation of Lexingten by the rebels; and r lac oringing intelligence of the probable occupaion of that place by Gen Sturgis' comman Major Baker, of the Home Guards, who as among the prisoners taken at Lexingon, and who retused to give his parole, aped from the rebels Monday night and ar-

red at Sedalla this morning. He says all the Confederates left Lexing Monday P. M., and that their res uard, as it left were fired upon with shells y Sturges who just then appeared on the pposite side of the river. Several were inded by the shells. When they first left exington, Major Bakers thinks it was the tention of Price to march direct on eorgetown, but information having been bught to him that Gen, Segel was advanng on him with 40,000 men he move

westward to independence. Whether the main body of the rebels pur ned this route any distance Major Baker is naware, as during the confusion among the bels upon the reception of the news of the ge force of Sigel, and the reported pursui Sturgls in the rear, he escaped. Baker inks Price's effective force number about 5,000, to which he has some 15,000 irregi lar troops, whose principal occupation is for aging, but this portion of the army had pret much left the main body before Major

Gen. Segel, who is in command of our ac ance guard, had all his preparations made or an attack last night, and had not the nemy made his appearance, he would have net with a warm reception. Our forces west of here are stationed a Ollerville, Sedalia, and Georgetown. The distance from Ollerville to Sedalia is twelve miles, and from Sedalis to Georgetown forty

We have also something of a form

nder Gen. Pope at Boonville, only wenty

five miles northeast of Sedalia. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. Rumors being prevalent involving millary changes, it is ascertained, on inquiry at the War Department, that no order had bee sened to Maj. Gen. Fremont to report for trial by court martial. It is true that Gen. Mansfield has been appointed to the com mand at Fortress Monroe, but Gen. Wool, whom he supersedes, has been assigned to no

PROM FORT MONROE. BALTIMORE, Oct. 3. General Wool has not yet left Fortre Monroe, and passengers by the Old Point

ELMYRA, N. Y., Oct. 1

FROM ST. LOUDS.

The report in the afterno Great Falls on Monday murning, was by six regments of infantry, a body of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, all in transitu for the Upper Potomac. They fired about forty

The recruiting rendezvous for the Iris Opper Potomac. They fired about forty the recruiting rendesvous for the Irish counds of shot and shell, doing considerable flagiment was closed, and a meeting in ismage to the horses, and slightly hurting the 2d Ward this evening for the formation two persons. The guns used by the rebels of a company of Home Gnards adjourned A gentleman who visited Benton Barracks this afternoon reports the greatest excite-

ment among the troops there, amounting been ordered to the department of Cumber-

FROM CATRO.

Cincago, Oct. 3. Special dispatch to the Journal says a large number of tooops are now being emone knows its dustination.

Garno, Oct. 3. The expedition sent patterday to Charleston returned this morning with a large
amount of corn, several horses and nine
prisoners, they are being tried to-day before a
military commission appointed by Gen. MoCiernand.

Womb. All thesess of the look and strucsentirely removed from the system. All discusses
of the organs of generation of male or female,
or skatever name or ansure, recrued in a careful,
a thorough and judiclous mannes, pointed out by
long experience and investigation.

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or one bringing an accopied Becruit. NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO BE OHOBER FROM THE MANES.

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200 "Band Boxes,
100 bags His Coffee,
17 packets Java Coffee,
Presh Ground Coffee, received every da
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